

## PRESS RELEASE

## TURNOVER INDEX IN RETAIL TRADE: August 2020, y-o-y decrease 1.4\%

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the Turnover and Volume Indices in Retail Trade with base year 2015=100.0 for August 2020 according to provisional and reduced data to a typical month as follows:

- The Overall Turnover Index in Retail Trade in August 2020 decreased by 1.4\%, compared with the corresponding index of August 2019, while, compared with the corresponding index of July 2020 increased by $4.5 \%$ (Tables 1, 2).
- The Overall Volume Index in Retail Trade (i.e. turnover in retail trade at constant prices) in August 2020, decreased by $1.0 \%$, compared with the corresponding index of August 2019, while, compared with the corresponding index of July 2020, increased by $5.4 \%$ (Tables 1, 2).
- The seasonally adjusted Overall Turnover Index in August 2020, compared with the corresponding index of July 2020, increased by $0.8 \%$ (Table 5).
- The seasonally adjusted Overall Volume Index in August 2020, compared with the corresponding index of July 2020, increased by 1.1\% (Table 5).

Graph 1. Evolution of annual rates of change (\%) for Turnover and Volume Overall Indices in Retail Trade


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Graph 2. Evolution of the Overall Turnover Index in Retail Trade (2015=100.0)


Graph 3. Evolution of the Overall Volume Index in Retail Trade (2015=100.0)


It should be noted, that the timeseries of the seasonally adjusted index is recalculated every time a new observation is added and could differ from 100 for the base year, as seasonal effect is not the same each year. Therefore, the seasonally adjusted data differ from the published data of the Press Release of the previous month.

1. Annual comparison of the Turnover Index in Retail Trade (Turnover at current prices)

The $1.4 \%$ decrease of the Turnover Index in August 2020 compared with the corresponding index in August 2019 is mainly due to the changes in the following store categories:

| Specialized store categories | Annual rates of <br> change \% |
| :--- | :---: |
| Automotive fuel | -14.6 |
| Clothing and footwear | -1.2 |
| Books, Stationery, other goods | -0.1 |
| Supermarkets | 0.7 |
| Pharmaceutical products, cosmetics | 10.3 |

## 2. Annual comparison of the Volume Index in Retail Trade (Turnover at constant prices)

The $1.0 \%$ decrease of the Volume Index in August 2020 compared with the corresponding index in August 2019 is mainly due to the changes in the following store categories:

| Specialized store categories | Annual rates of <br> change \% |
| :--- | :---: |
| Clothing and footwear | -3.4 |
| Automotive fuel | -3.1 |
| Supermarkets | -1.0 |
| Books, Stationery, other goods | 1.7 |
| Pharmaceutical products, cosmetics | 11.1 |

Table 1. Annual rates of change of Turnover Index and Volume Index in Retail Trade (Data adjusted for working days)

*Provisional data
: Volume Index for the "Retail sales not in stores" is not calculated.
Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Table 2. Monthly rates of change of Turnover Index and Volume Index in Retail Trade (Data adjusted for working days)

*Provisional data.
**Revised data.
: Volume Index for the "Retail sales not in stores" is not calculated.
Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Table 3. Evolution of the Turnover Index in Retail Trade
(Data adjusted for working days)

| Year and month |  |  |  |  |  |  | Base year: 2015=100.0 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall Index |  | Overall Index except automotive fuel |  | Food sector |  | Automotive fuel sector |  | Non-food sector except automotive fuel |  |
|  | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) |
| 2018: | 93.2 | 0.1 | 92.0 | -0.1 | 89.9 | -2.1 | 99.8 | 2.3 | 94.6 | 2.5 |
|  | 96.1 | -0.9 | 96.0 | -0.5 | 99.0 | -0.4 | 98.0 | -1.2 | 92.6 | -0.5 |
|  | 94.5 | 1.1 | 95.5 | 2.3 | 96.3 | 2.5 | 91.2 | -3.2 | 94.9 | 2.2 |
|  | 102.8 | 1.0 | 104.0 | 0.9 | 106.1 | 1.8 | 99.3 | 2.7 | 101.6 | 0.0 |
|  | 98.0 | 4.9 | 98.7 | 4.2 | 99.5 | 6.0 | 96.0 | 9.5 | 98.0 | 2.2 |
|  | 104.0 | 3.1 | 104.6 | 2.3 | 105.8 | 4.2 | 102.9 | 8.2 | 103.3 | 0.3 |
|  | 108.0 | 3.9 | 108.2 | 2.8 | 107.1 | 3.4 | 108.3 | 10.3 | 109.9 | 2.3 |
|  | 106.5 | 5.2 | 106.1 | 4.4 | 112.3 | 6.0 | 110.0 | 9.4 | 98.9 | 2.7 |
|  | 103.9 | 4.5 | 104.1 | 3.6 | 107.5 | 6.1 | 104.6 | 10.2 | 99.5 | -0.1 |
|  | 97.4 | -2.3 | 97.1 | -2.6 | 95.6 | -1.8 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 96.8 | -5.7 |
|  | 98.6 | 3.7 | 99.2 | 4.2 | 91.6 | 4.7 | 97.2 | 2.1 | 104.5 | -0.4 |
|  | 116.6 | -0.2 | 118.7 | -0.6 | 112.0 | 1.7 | 108.6 | 2.7 | 122.9 | -6.2 |
| Annual average | 101.6 | 2.0 | 102.0 | 1.7 | 101.9 | 2.7 | 101.3 | 4.3 | 101.5 | -0.2 |
| 2019: | 90.8 | -2.6 | 89.9 | -2.3 | 90.4 | 0.6 | 95.3 | -4.5 | 88.1 | -6.9 |
|  | 94.0 | -2.2 | 93.0 | -3.1 | 93.7 | -5.4 | 98.8 | 0.8 | 91.0 | -1.7 |
|  | 99.6 | 5.4 | 99.3 | 4.0 | 103.8 | 7.8 | 101.4 | 11.2 | 93.9 | -1.1 |
|  | 100.8 | -1.9 | 101.7 | -2.2 | 103.8 | -2.2 | 97.9 | -1.4 | 98.2 | -3.3 |
|  | 96.1 | -1.9 | 96.4 | -2.3 | 96.9 | -2.6 | 95.3 | -0.7 | 94.6 | -3.5 |
|  | 106.6 | 2.5 | 106.9 | 2.2 | 109.7 | 3.7 | 106.0 | 3.0 | 102.7 | -0.6 |
|  | 106.0 | -1.9 | 106.4 | -1.7 | 106.6 | -0.5 | 105.1 | -3.0 | 104.6 | -4.8 |
|  | 109.2 | 2.5 | 109.2 | 2.9 | 115.1 | 2.5 | 110.1 | 0.1 | 102.3 | 3.4 |
|  | 108.5 | 4.4 | 109.2 | 4.9 | 109.0 | 1.4 | 105.9 | 1.2 | 107.7 | 8.2 |
|  | 103.8 | 6.6 | 103.8 | 6.9 | 101.8 | 6.5 | 104.8 | 4.8 | 104.1 | 7.5 |
|  | 103.2 | 4.7 | 104.6 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 3.3 | 97.7 | 0.5 | 112.0 | 7.2 |
|  | 116.7 | 0.1 | 118.2 | -0.4 | 108.9 | -2.8 | 111.0 | 2.2 | 124.7 | 1.5 |
| Annual average | 102.9 | 1.3 | 103.2 | 1.2 | 102.8 | 0.9 | 102.4 | 1.1 | 102.0 | 0.5 |
| 2020: $\begin{array}{lr}1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 * * \\ & 8^{*} \\ & \end{array}$ | 97.9 | 7.8 | 96.4 | 7.2 | 94.1 | 4.1 | 106.0 | 11.2 | 97.1 | 10.2 |
|  | 97.4 | 3.6 | 98.1 | 5.5 | 103.4 | 10.4 | 95.4 | -3.4 | 92.0 | 1.1 |
|  | 98.9 | -0.7 | 102.1 | 2.8 | 123.5 | 19.0 | 85.2 | -16.0 | 81.8 | -12.9 |
|  | 76.1 | -24.5 | 80.4 | -20.9 | 107.7 | 3.8 | 56.9 | -41.9 | 55.5 | -43.5 |
|  | 93.7 | -2.5 | 99.2 | 2.9 | 101.7 | 5.0 | 68.9 | -27.7 | 99.4 | 5.1 |
|  | 103.1 | -3.3 | 108.7 | 1.7 | 105.7 | -3.6 | 78.1 | -26.3 | 114.6 | 11.6 |
|  | 103.1 | -2.7 | 107.1 | 0.7 | 102.5 | -3.8 | 85.0 | -19.1 | 114.5 | 9.5 |
|  | 107.7 | -1.4 | 110.8 | 1.5 | 116.4 | 1.1 | 94.0 | -14.6 | 108.5 | 6.1 |

*Provisional data.
**Revised data.
Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Table 4. Evolution of the Volume Index in Retail Trade
(Data adjusted for working days)

| Year and month | Base year: 2015=100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall Index |  | Overall Index except automotive fuel |  | Food sector |  | Automotive fuel sector |  | Non-food sector except automotive fuel |  |
|  | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rate of change (\%) | Indices | Annual rates of change (\%) |
| 2018: 1 | 95.6 | 1.0 | 95.2 | 0.9 | 89.9 | -1.7 | 94.8 | 2.2 | 104.0 | 4.8 |
| 2 | 99.2 | -0.5 | 99.9 | -0.1 | 99.0 | -0.1 | 93.3 | -1.0 | 103.3 | 0.5 |
| 3 | 94.9 | 1.5 | 96.5 | 2.8 | 96.4 | 2.8 | 87.4 | -3.4 | 98.4 | 3.7 |
| 4 | 101.9 | 1.5 | 103.6 | 1.7 | 106.3 | 2.5 | 93.4 | 1.3 | 101.8 | 1.2 |
| 5 | 98.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 99.5 | 5.5 | 87.5 | 2.6 | 102.2 | 2.9 |
| 6 | 102.8 | 1.7 | 104.6 | 1.9 | 106.0 | 3.1 | 92.2 | -2.2 | 104.4 | 1.2 |
| 7 | 110.3 | 2.4 | 112.3 | 2.5 | 106.9 | 2.2 | 97.1 | -1.1 | 121.9 | 3.7 |
| 8 | 109.3 | 3.6 | 110.6 | 3.9 | 112.2 | 5.3 | 98.6 | -1.0 | 111.1 | 2.8 |
| 9 | 102.1 | 2.9 | 103.5 | 3.0 | 106.9 | 5.1 | 93.5 | 0.8 | 100.8 | 0.6 |
| 10 | 95.3 | -4.1 | 96.1 | -3.6 | 94.8 | -3.4 | 88.5 | -9.2 | 97.3 | -5.3 |
| 11 | 98.7 | 2.9 | 100.3 | 3.9 | 91.7 | 4.3 | 89.5 | -2.1 | 109.9 | 1.1 |
| 12 | 116.3 | -0.1 | 118.9 | -0.6 | 112.5 | 1.5 | 105.1 | 3.9 | 124.7 | -5.6 |
| Annual average 2019: | $\begin{array}{r} 102.1 \\ 92.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ -3.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.4 \\ 91.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ -3.5 \end{array}$ | 101.8 89.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.2 \\ -0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93.4 \\ & 93.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -0.8 \\ & -1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.6 \\ 97.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0.8 \\ -6.0 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | 96.1 | -3.1 | 95.6 | -4.3 | 92.3 | -6.8 | 96.1 | 3.0 | 103.0 | -0.3 |
| 3 | 99.6 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 102.8 | 6.6 | 95.3 | 9.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| 4 | 99.3 | -2.6 | 101.0 | -2.5 | 103.0 | -3.1 | 88.6 | -5.1 | 99.8 | -2.0 |
| 5 | 96.0 | -2.2 | 97.5 | -2.5 | 96.7 | -2.8 | 85.4 | -2.4 | 99.6 | -2.5 |
| 6 | 105.3 | 2.4 | 106.5 | 1.8 | 109.2 | 3.0 | 97.2 | 5.4 | 104.8 | 0.4 |
| 7 | 107.9 | -2.2 | 109.7 | -2.3 | 106.6 | -0.3 | 95.7 | -1.4 | 116.5 | -4.4 |
| 8 | 111.7 | 2.2 | 113.2 | 2.4 | 115.2 | 2.7 | 99.9 | 1.3 | 115.2 | 3.7 |
| 9 | 107.2 | 5.0 | 108.8 | 5.1 | 108.7 | 1.7 | 97.5 | 4.3 | 109.5 | 8.6 |
| 10 | 102.2 | 7.2 | 102.9 | 7.1 | 100.9 | 6.4 | 96.7 | 9.3 | 105.6 | 8.5 |
| 11 | 102.4 | 3.7 | 104.6 | 4.3 | 93.4 | 1.9 | 90.3 | 0.9 | 117.1 | 6.6 |
| 12 | 114.5 | -1.5 | 116.8 | -1.8 | 107.5 | -4.4 | 102.4 | -2.6 | 126.2 | 1.2 |
| Annual average | 102.9 | 0.8 | 104.0 | 0.6 | 102.1 | 0.3 | 94.9 | 1.6 | 107.9 | 1.2 |
| 2020: 1 | 98.2 | 6.2 | 97.7 | 6.3 | 91.8 | 2.8 | 96.5 | 2.9 | 108.0 | 10.4 |
| 2 | 98.5 | 2.5 | 100.1 | 4.7 | 100.9 | 9.3 | 88.5 | -7.9 | 104.6 | 1.6 |
| 3 | 97.2 | -2.4 | 100.5 | 0.5 | 120.9 | 17.6 | 83.6 | -12.3 | 83.3 | -16.0 |
| 4 | 74.9 | -24.6 | 78.6 | -22.2 | 104.9 | 1.8 | 61.0 | -31.2 | 56.0 | -43.9 |
| 5 | 93.1 | -3.0 | 97.7 | 0.2 | 99.0 | 2.4 | 75.6 | -11.5 | 102.6 | 3.0 |
| 6 | 101.3 | -3.8 | 106.1 | -0.4 | 102.4 | -6.2 | 82.4 | -15.2 | 116.8 | 11.5 |
| 7** | 104.9 | -2,8 | 108.9 | -0.7 | 101.0 | -5.3 | 87.6 | -8.5 | 126.5 | 8.6 |
| 8* | 110.6 | -1.0 | 113.7 | 0.4 | 115.0 | -0.2 | 96.8 | -3.1 | 122.6 | 6.4 |

*Provisional data.
**Revised data.
Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Graph 4. Annual rates of change (\%) of the Volume Indices in Retail Trade for August 2020/2019


Graph 5. Monthly rates of change (\%) of the Volume Indices in Retail Trade for August 2020/ July 2020


Table 5. Monthly rates of change of seasonally adjusted Turnover and Volume Indices in Retail Trade
Base year: 2015=100.0

| Retail Trade Store Categories | Turnover Index |  |  | Volume Index |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | August | July | Monthly rates of change | August | July | Monthly rates of change |
|  | 2020 | 2020 | (\%) | 2020 | 2020 | (\%) |
| Overall Index | 101.7 | 100.9 | 0.8 | 101.7 | 100.5 | 1.1 |
| Overall Index except automotive fuel | 105.4 | 104.8 | 0.6 | 104.8 | 103.9 | 0.8 |
| I. Main store categories |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food sector | 103.8 | 101.6 | 2.2 | 101.9 | 99.4 | 2.5 |
| Automotive fuel | 88.7 | 83.3 | 6.5 | 91.2 | 87.4 | 4.4 |
| Non-food sector except automotive fuel | 108.0 | 108.2 | -0.1 | 113.6 | 113.2 | 0.3 |
| II. Specialized store categories |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Supermarkets | 107.1 | 105.4 | 1.7 | 106.2 | 104.3 | 1.8 |
| Department stores | 91.0 | 85.3 | 6.6 | 95.4 | 89.9 | 6.1 |
| Automotive fuel | 88.7 | 83.3 | 6.5 | 91.2 | 87.4 | 4.4 |
| Food, beverages, tobacco | 86.4 | 80.7 | 7.1 | 83.7 | 77.8 | 7.5 |
| Pharmaceutical products, cosmetics | 113.4 | 111.6 | 1.6 | 116.3 | 111.6 | 4.2 |
| Clothing and footwear | 103.0 | 104.8 | -1.7 | 106.9 | 108.4 | -1.4 |
| Furniture, electrical equipment, household equipment | 110.9 | 114.2 | -2.9 | 122.4 | 127.2 | -3.8 |
| Books, Stationery, other goods | 121.3 | 123.2 | -1.6 | 133.0 | 134.7 | -1.2 |
| Retail sales not in stores | 141.5 | 136.7 | 3.5 | : | : | : |

: Volume Index for the "Retail sales not in stores" is not calculated.
Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Table 6. Monthly evolution of the seasonally adjusted Turnover Index in Retail Trade

| Year and month | Base year: 2015=100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall Index |  | Overall Index except automotive fuel |  | Food sector |  | Automotive fuel sector |  | Non-food sector except automotive fuel |  |
|  | Indices | Monthly rates of change (\%) | Indices | Monthly rates of change (\%) | Indices | Monthly rates of change (\%) | Indices | Monthly rates of change (\%) | Indices | Monthly rates of change (\%) |
| 2018: 1 | 101.0 | 0.3 | 101.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 100.1 | 1.3 | 103.2 | -1.7 |
| 2 | 102.1 | 1.1 | 102.6 | 1.0 | 103.1 | 3.1 | 100.6 | 0.5 | 101.9 | -1.2 |
| 3 | 99.2 | -2.8 | 100.5 | -2.1 | 97.8 | -5.1 | 96.1 | -4.5 | 103.3 | 1.4 |
| 4 | 102.1 | 2.9 | 102.4 | 1.9 | 103.3 | 5.6 | 102.5 | 6.6 | 102.4 | -0.9 |
| 5 | 103.8 | 1.7 | 103.8 | 1.4 | 104.0 | 0.7 | 101.5 | -1.0 | 102.8 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 101.7 | -2.1 | 101.8 | -1.9 | 101.7 | -2.3 | 101.6 | 0.1 | 101.4 | -1.4 |
| 7 | 104.1 | 2.4 | 103.8 | 2.0 | 103.6 | 1.9 | 105.3 | 3.6 | 103.8 | 2.4 |
| 8 | 102.8 | -1.2 | 102.8 | -1.0 | 103.1 | -0.5 | 103.5 | -1.7 | 101.3 | -2.4 |
| 9 | 101.0 | -1.8 | 101.2 | -1.6 | 102.5 | -0.5 | 103.3 | -0.2 | 98.9 | -2.3 |
| 10 | 99.0 | -2.0 | 99.5 | -1.7 | 99.2 | -3.3 | 99.0 | -4.2 | 97.8 | -1.2 |
| 11 | 101.8 | 2.8 | 102.3 | 2.9 | 102.0 | 2.9 | 99.9 | 1.0 | 99.7 | 2.0 |
| 12 | 101.2 | -0.6 | 102.2 | -0.1 | 102.6 | 0.6 | 101.5 | 1.6 | 99.1 | -0.6 |
| Annual average | 101.6 |  | 102.0 |  | 101.9 |  | 101.3 |  | 101.3 |  |
| 2019: 1 | 98.6 | -2.6 | 99.8 | -2.3 | 100.9 | -1.7 | 95.6 | -5.8 | 97.3 | -1.8 |
| 2 | 100.3 | 1.8 | 100.4 | 0.6 | 97.9 | -3.0 | 101.6 | 6.2 | 101.1 | 3.9 |
| 3 | 103.4 | 3.1 | 103.0 | 2.6 | 105.1 | 7.3 | 107.6 | 5.9 | 105.4 | 4.2 |
| 4 | 101.6 | -1.8 | 101.7 | -1.3 | 100.9 | -4.0 | 102.2 | -5.0 | 100.5 | -4.6 |
| 5 | 102.9 | 1.3 | 102.4 | 0.7 | 101.6 | 0.7 | 100.6 | -1.6 | 100.2 | -0.4 |
| 6 | 103.3 | 0.4 | 103.0 | 0.6 | 104.1 | 2.5 | 104.8 | 4.2 | 99.3 | -0.9 |
| 7 | 103.3 | 0.0 | 103.4 | 0.4 | 104.8 | 0.7 | 102.5 | -2.2 | 98.8 | -0.6 |
| 8 | 104.0 | 0.7 | 104.5 | 1.1 | 103.9 | -0.9 | 103.5 | 1.0 | 102.7 | 4.0 |
| 9 | 105.6 | 1.5 | 106.0 | 1.4 | 104.8 | 0.9 | 103.8 | 0.3 | 104.3 | 1.6 |
| 10 | 105.1 | -0.5 | 105.9 | -0.1 | 105.4 | 0.5 | 103.3 | -0.6 | 103.7 | -0.6 |
| 11 | 104.9 | -0.2 | 106.0 | 0.1 | 104.0 | -1.3 | 100.1 | -3.0 | 104.7 | 1.0 |
| 12 | 102.4 | -2.4 | 103.5 | -2.4 | 101.9 | -2.1 | 103.4 | 3.2 | 102.1 | -2.5 |
| Annual average | 103.0 |  | 103.3 |  | 102.9 |  | 102.4 |  | 101.7 |  |
| 2020: 1 | 105.6 | 3.2 | 106.5 | 2.9 | 104.8 | 2.9 | 105.2 | 1.8 | 105.5 | 3.3 |
| 2 | 103.3 | -2.2 | 105.4 | -1.0 | 106.5 | 1.6 | 98.1 | -6.8 | 103.3 | -2.1 |
| 3 | 103.2 | 0.0 | 106.1 | 0.6 | 125.8 | 18.0 | 91.3 | -6.9 | 98.7 | -4.5 |
| 4 | 77.0 | -25.5 | 80.5 | -24.1 | 104.6 | -16.8 | 60.0 | -34.3 | 59.6 | -39.6 |
| 5 | 99.6 | 29.4 | 104.5 | 29.7 | 104.0 | -0.5 | 72.5 | 20.7 | 105.6 | 77.1 |
| 6 | 101.9 | 2.3 | 106.2 | 1.6 | 103.1 | -0.9 | 77.5 | 7.0 | 109.0 | 3.2 |
| 7 | 100.9 | -1.0 | 104.8 | -1.3 | 101.6 | -1.5 | 83.3 | 7.4 | 108.2 | -0.8 |
| 8 | 101.7 | 0.8 | 105.4 | 0.6 | 103.8 | 2.2 | 88.7 | 6.5 | 108.0 | -0.1 |

Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Table 7. Monthly evolution of the seasonally adjusted Volume Index in Retail Trade


Note: The indices and the percentage changes are published rounded up at one decimal digit.

Graph 6. Monthly rates of change (\%) of the seasonally adjusted Volume Indices in Retail Trade for August 2020/July 2020

Generally
Purpose of the index - definitions

## Legal Framework

## Reference period

## Base year

Revision

## Statistical classification

## Geographical coverage

## Coverage of economic activities

## Statistical survey

## Data collection,

processing and
imputation in the context
of the COVID-19
pandemic

## Volume Index

## Calculating the indices

The Retail Trade Turnover Index is a monthly index, which was released in 2006 for the first time, with base year (b.y.) the year $2005=100.0$. This index is a continuation of the Retail Sales Value Index, which had been compiled since 1963.

The purpose of the index is to depict the evolution of the goods and services market. Turnover comprises the total amounts invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period which correspond to the resale of goods without any further transformation. The data collected each month refer to the actual sales (both retail and wholesale) excluding VAT but including other duties and taxes on the goods.

The compilation of the Retail Trade Turnover Index is governed by Council Regulation (EC) No.1165/98 of $19^{\text {th }}$ May 1998 concerning "Short Term Statistics" and by Regulation (EC) No.1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of $20^{\text {th }}$ December 2006, establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 2.

Month.
$2015=100.0$.
Pursuant to the provisions of the Council Regulation No.1165/98 concerning "Short Term Statistics", the index is revised every five (5) years in years ending in 0 or 5 . The purpose of the revision is to adapt the index to the changes in the structure of retail trade.

The NACE Rev. 2 statistical classification of economic activities is used in conformity with Regulation (EC) No.1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The index covers the whole of the country with data coming from 72 Regional Units.

The index covers the codes from 4711 to 4799 of the division 47 of NACE Rev 2 statistical classification of economic activities.

The index includes 38.444 retail trade enterprises. with an annual turnover (in year 2015) equal or greater than $140.000 €$, from which a random representative sample of 1,674 enterprises was therefore selected and surveyed.

The compilation of the indices was based on data collected by enterprises, administrative sources and the use of an estimation method for the calculation of the missing data. For August 2020, few estimations of data at enterprise level were used, at group and stratum level (class), based on collected data by enterprises. In the revised results of July 2020, published in the current Press Release, newly collected data by enterprises have been incorporated.

Since 2005, a parallel calculation of the retail trade volume index is introduced, for measuring the volume changes in retail trade.

The turnover index is calculated by applying the chaining method. Firstly the moving base index is calculated by comparing the estimated turnover value for the current month with the corresponding value of the previous month. Afterwards, the fixed base index for the current month is calculated by multiplying the moving base index by the fixed base index of the previous month.
The comparability of the indices is achieved by reducing them to indices of a typical month of equal duration. This is implemented through the multiplication of the estimated turnover values by a specific correcting coefficient that results, by dividing the average monthly number of working days in the current year, by the number of the regular working days of the surveyed month.
The Volume Index (since September 2018) is calculated by deflating the Retail Trade Turnover Index, with the use of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices at Constant Tax rates (HICP-CT) as a deflator.

Seasonal adjustment is the procedure followed to remove the impact of seasonality on the timeseries (that is eliminating the monthly effects, e.g: the beginning of the school year, holidays, tourist period, etc) in order to improve the comparability over time. The seasonal adjustment is performed by the application of TRAMO-SEATS method with the use of JDemetra+ 2.0.0. The whole series with seasonally adjusted indices is recalculated every time a new observation is added.

The COVID-19 outbreak has a sever impact on several economic activities. Given the fact that, calendar and seasonal adjustment corresponds to predictable and recurrent phenomena, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, as an extraordinary phenomenon, shall not be included in the calendar or seasonal component of the time-series.
According to the methodological recommendations and guidance of the European Statistical Service (Eurostat) on time-series treatment in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. this impact is strongly
suggested to be treated as outlier and be included in the trend-cycle component or in the irregular,. depending on the type of outlier.
During the seasonal adjustment of time-series for August 2020, no outliers were determined (additive outliers) based on statistical criteria and economic information. As new observations will become available and will be added in the time-series, the type of outliers, when they occur, may change (from additive outlier to a transitory change or a level shift), depending on the evolution of the phenomenon, which may result in significant revisions, only to the already published seasonally adjusted data (Tables 5. 6. 7 and Graph 6).

## Compiled index series

Publication of data

References

Due to the implementation of the classification NACE Rev 2. parallel timeseries for the indices including and not including the automotive fuels are provided.
These timeseries data are also compiled seasonally adjusted.

Timeseries of Retail Trade Turnover and Volume Indices (b.y. 2015=100.0) are released monthly since September 2018, with retrospective data from 2000, into the following categories of economic activity classes:

## Supermarkets

Non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating.

## Department stores

Other retail sale in non-specialized stores.

## Food, beverages, tobacco

Fruit and vegetables, meat products. Fishes, crustaceans and molluscs, bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery. Beverages, tobacco products, other retail sale of food in specialized stores.

## Automotive fuel

Automotive fuel in specialized stores.

Pharmaceutical products. Cosmetics
Dispensing chemist, medical and orthopaedic goods, cosmetic and toilet articles in specialized stores.

## Clothing and footwear

Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods in specialized stores.

## Furniture, electrical equipment, household equipment

Furniture, lighting equipment, audio and video equipment, hardware, paints and glass, electrical household appliances and other household articles, music and video recordings in specialized stores.

## Books. stationery and other goods

Books, newspapers and stationery, sporting equipment, games and toys, watches and jewellery, computers, peripheral units and software, telecommunications equipment, flowers, plants, seeds, fertilisers, pet animals and pet food, carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings, other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores.

Retail sales not in stores
Retail sales via mail order houses, via Internet, via stalls and markets of other goods and other retail sales not in stores, stalls or markets.

## Food sector

Supermarkets, Food, beverages, tobacco

More information on the methodology concerning the compilation and calculation of the indices and for the timeseries is available at ELSTAT website:
http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/DKT39/-

